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and spontaneously the three thousand Americans arose and, with a fervor that marked their deep sincerity, sang the first verse of Great Britain's national anthem.

Mr. Casson in his speech said: "Our Dominion of Canada is the United States' fourth best customer now. The United States sells Canada more than \$5,000,000 worth of goods yearly and buys from her \$2,500,000. Our Canada is your neighbor. The province of Ontario is your personal friend. Last month, for instance, on one telephone line alone you spoke to Hamilton three hundred and sixty-five times, and one thousand three hundred and five times to Toronto."

In the midst of the enthusiasm that followed the Canadian's talk a resolution was introduced and carried unanimously by a spirited *viva voce* vote.

The resolutions, as sent to President Taft at Washington, were as follows:

"Whereas, The enactment into law of the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada will bring about the greatest possible resultant benefit to be derived in both countries from the removal of artificial barriers in restraint of trade and commerce; and

"Whereas, Buffalo, a great border city, in the past has suffered much by reason of such restrictions, we hail with pleasure and satisfaction the prospect of renewing and reopening the extensive trade relations which we at one time maintained with our Canadian friends. Be it therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier, here assembled, that we recognize in the proposed reciprocity agreements between the United States and Canada a material and substantial influence toward the natural development of the cordial relations existing between two closely allied and kindred nations; and be it further

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse these measures; that we commend the broad statesmanship of President Taft and his cabinet in inaugurating such an important step in the world's commerce; that we respectfully urge our representatives in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States to exert their utmost influence in furtherance of these proposals; and be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully request the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club of Buffalo to send copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the members of his cabinet, and to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"JOHN A. MURPHY, *Chairman of Meeting.*

"EDWARD B. HARVEY, *Acting Secretary.*"

The Oriental Peace Society of Japan.

Banquet of Welcome to Returning Members.

Three members of the Oriental Peace Society, Kyoto, Japan, Messrs. Tanimoto, Harada and Gulick, having been abroad during the past year, were given a royal welcome by the Society on their return home at a banquet at the Kyoto Hotel, March 16, 1911. Some fifty members and friends sat down to the generous repast. Unfortunately Professor Tanimoto was taken ill at the last moment, and was unable to attend and deliver his anticipated address. As guests of honor, Governor Omori, Dr. D. C. Greene of the American Peace Society in Japan, and Mrs. Oakley of Philadelphia graced the occasion.

In the absence of Mayor Saige, the president of the Society, Professor Suehire, presided. In response to his address of welcome, Mr. Gulick briefly referred to the recently ratified treaty between Japan and the United States of America, expressing the wish that Japan and the United States might see their way to the conclusion of an

unlimited treaty providing for the settlement of all questions, whatever their nature, by submission to the Hague International Court. Such a treaty would render absolutely futile all the silly war talk which now so frequently causes anxiety. It would redound to the everlasting fame of the two countries as the first to enter upon this course of national peace.

President Harada of the Doshisha College spoke at length on his visit in the West, and the meetings addressed in England and the United States. He also displayed the cane received from the late Count Tolstoy, and recounted the circumstances of his visit.

Mrs. Oakley, taking as her text the remark of the late Professor James, that the warlike virtues of mankind may be preserved, even after war shall have been abolished, by battling against disease and all the forms of social evil, spoke particularly of the smoke nuisance in the great industrial cities and the means already found effective for its abolition.

A stirring address was given by Dr. Greene. He characterized the late Lafcadio Hearn's statement, that the more a Japanese child is educated the farther he grows away from Occidental ideals and character, as wholly false. He told his own experience with Japanese children. Speaking of certain educationalists in Mexico, who regard their group of Japanese as virtually a colony of Japan whose education should be founded on the Imperial Rescript, he remarked that such an attitude would surely cause difficulty. No country could welcome to its shores immigrants in any large numbers who regarded themselves as colonists from the motherland, — an advance guard looking toward national expansion. The address was warmly received.

Among the invited and anticipated guests of the evening was Mr. Theodore Richards, managing editor of *The Friend* of Honolulu and founder of the five Friend Peace Scholarships which have just been offered to the graduates of all Chu Gakke in Japan. The committee through which these are offered is composed of the following representative leaders: Count Okuma, president, President J. Naruse, treasurer, Dr. S. Motoda, secretary, Dr. Nitobe, Examiner, Hon. S. Ebara, President E. Kamada, Hon. S. Shimada, Bishop Y. Honda, Hon. Komatsubara, Rev. Danjo Ebina, Mayor Y. Ozaki, Baron Kanda, Dr. K. Ibuka, Hon. A. Kabayama, Baron Kikuchi, Baron Shibuzawa, Hon. Merimura and President T. Harada. Owing to various circumstances, Mr. Richards was compelled to leave for Tokyo shortly before the meeting, but he had prepared an address, which was read in his absence. His theme was "Peace Based on Righteousness and Promoted by Friendliness."

The banquet was regarded as a success by all present. This admirable Oriental Peace Society at Kyoto, like the Peace Society of Japan at Tokyo, is another evidence of the powerful hold which the peace movement is taking upon the public men of Japan.

The American Peace Society of Japan.

The public meeting inaugurating the new American Peace Society of Japan has called attention to this movement of the American residents of Japan in a special way. But the organization of the Society is a thing of growth. For a long time the Americans in Japan have felt the